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T. J. Hudson, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

MAY'S OINTMENT, for Sale at the WILLIAMS & BOYD.
March 7, 1837. 3w

NOTICE.

The Celebrated JACK SIR HENRY,

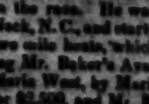
WILL stand this Spring Season, at the following places, viz: at James H. Kennedy's, 9 miles south of Charlotte, on the Providence Road, and at my own stable, a week at a time at each stand, commencing the 15th of March and end the 15th of June, and will be let to Mares at Three Dollars the leap; Five Dollars the Season; Eight Dollars to insure—the insurance money to be due as soon as the Mare is known to be with foal. Treating the Mare forfeits the insurance.

☞ All persons putting Mares last Season by the assurance that has proven to be with colt, will please call and pay the subscriber. JNO. W. POTTS.

March 1st, 1837. 3t38

The elegant and thorough bred HORSE

McDUFF,



WILL stand the ensuing Season at the following places, viz: at the Charlotte Hotel on the 6th of March next, and on the 8th March at R. Peoples' Store in Providence Settlement and at T. R. Cureton's Store, Lancaster Dist. S. C. on the 10th and 11th March, and from thence to Charlotte every 9th day during the season, and will render service at the low price of $12 the single leap; $20 the season; $30 to ensure a Mare to be in foal, which shall be due as soon as the fact is ascertained or the property changed, with fifty cents to the Groom in every instance. Every care and attention will be paid to prevent accidents, but I will not be liable for any. McDUFF is a beautiful sorrel, fifteen hands and three inches high, in fine health, rising eleven years old. In appearance and purity of blood, he has but few equals. The season to commence the 1st of March, and end the 15th June.

Pedigree.—McDUFF was got by the celebrated Race horse Washington, he by Timoleon, and Timoleon by the justly renowned horse Sir Archy. Washington's dam was the celebrated Arriedne by the imported Diomed. McDuff's dam was Col. R. H. Jones's fast trotting mare Perfection, who was by Sir Archy, her dam by Bull's old Florist, (the best race horse in America of his day,) her grand dam by Bell Air, her g. g. grand dam by Celer, g. g. g. grand dam by the imported Wildair.

Performances.—McDUFF made his first appearance on the Two Mile Course at Richmond, Virginia, during the spring he was four years old. He was started for the Proprietor's Purse, 2 mile heats, which was won by Collier, at three heats, McDuff second in the race. He was then travelled to Charlottesville, Va., and started for the Jockey Club Purse of $400, three mile heats, which he won at two heats, beating Col. Gath's celebrated mare Morgiana and others. He did not run again until Fall 1830, when he was travelled to Hillsborough, N. C., and started for the Jockey Club Purse of $350, three mile heats, which he won at two heats with ease, beating Mr. J. J. Harrison's Betsy Ann, Mr. Bullock's Eliza Spletch, and others; time, 1st heat, 6m. 1s.; 2nd heat, 5m. 53s.—See Turf Register, Vol. 2, page 146. He was then travelled to the Buffalo races, in very bad order, and was beaten. He was then carried to Warrenton and beaten by Collier, who is considered the best race horse in Virginia—McDuff second in the race. He was then travelled to Scotland Neck, N. C., and started for the Jockey Club Purse, two mile heats, which he won at two heats, beating Mr. Baker's Azarilla by Archy, Mr. West's Maria West, by Marion, who afterwards was sold for $2,500, and Mr. Bullock's Ratcatcher, by Napoleon. He was then travelled through ice and snow to Wilmington, N. C., and started in three days after he arrived, for the Jockey Club Purse, three mile heats, winning the first and third heats in great style, beating Mr. Leven's Rob Roy, Mr. Davis's Black Snake, &c. McDuff was then purchased by Capt. I. Williamson of Virginia, and put in training for Fall 1831. He was travelled to Liberty, and started for the Jockey Club Purse, three mile heats which was won by Eastburn, one of the best race horses in Virginia. This was a hard contested race, and run in unusually fast time—1st heat, 5m. 30s.; 2d heat, 5m. 27s.; (course little short of a mile.) He was then run at Hillsborough, and beaten, (as it was thought) by the boy not being able to hold him while running in deep mud. He was then travelled to Warrenton, where he was started for the Proprietor's Purse two mile heats, which he won at three heats, beating a field of fine horses, among them, Mr. Baldwin's Bobbin Archy, Mr. Harrison's Post Mistress, Mr. West's Tom Brown, &c. He was then travelled, during a most inclement season, and was twice on the road near dying with the cholic, to Chester, where he was started two mile heats, in wretched order, and had health, which he lost, but all present agree that he was unfit to run, and had been badly prepared. Two horses have run more races in so short a time, and lost few more successful. His fine size, blood and appearance, will entitle him to rank among the first Stallions of the day. His Colts, some of which are now two years old, bid fair, in size and appearance, to retain the high reputation of their ancestry.

WM. F. JOHNSON.

Spartanburg Mason Co. Feb. 1837. 94tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of W. Morrison, deceased; This is to notify all Persons indebted to said Testator's Estate to come forward and settle, and those having claims to present them within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOS. H. WILSON, Ex'r.

Jan. 6. 1837.

Supreme Court.—Since our last, Opinions have been delivered in the following cases:

Ruffin, C. J. delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Pugh et al. v. Wheeler et al. from Guilford, affirming the judgment below. Also, in the case of Thompson's exr's v. Todd, from Davidson, affirming the judgment below. Also, in State Bank v. Jacques et Tyrrell, from Chowan, entering a nonsuit de novo. Also, in Doe ex dem. Tennessee and wife v. Poe, from Ashe, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Brittain v. Howell, from Surry, affirming the order below. Also, in McKay v. Williams, in Equity from Cumberland; error granted the Plaintiff to have an account, injunction dissolved in part. Also, in Whittington v. Whittington, from Caswell, affirming the judgment below.

Daniel, J. delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Doe ex dem. Ingram v. Kirby et. al. from Anson; new trial ordered. Also, in K. J. Sims et al. v. B. Sims et al. in Equity from Wake; decree for Plaintiffs. Also, in Walker, v. Vick, from Nash; new trial ordered. Also, in Exum v. Dixon, from Onslow; new trial granted. Also, in Smith v. Young, from Stokes, affirming the judgment below.

Gaston, J. delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Knight et al. v. Leak et al. from Anson, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Knight et al. v. Wall, from Anson, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Knight et al. v. Leak, from Anson, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Neely v. Terian, in Equity, from Caswell; decree for Plaintiff.—*Rel. Reg.*

Late from the Indians.

From the Charleston Courier, March 1st.

Important from Florida.—The schooner *Polly*, Captain Felker, arrived yesterday from Jacksonville. We learn from Capt. F. that Gen. Jesup had sent to Garey's Ferry for 400 horses to renew the campaign, the Chiefs having not come in according to agreement, and that the steamer Forrester had been despatched to Savannah on Sunday last.

We learn also by a passenger in the schr. S. S. Mills, from St. Augustine, that intelligence had been received at that place, stating that hostilities were to have commenced on Saturday last, 25th ult.

We further learn from Capt Southwick, of the schr. S. S. Mills, that two of General Hernandez's negroes that were captured about twelve months ago by the Indians, had made their escape and arrived at St. Augustine on Saturday last, 25th ult. who state that about 400 Indian warriors were concentrated near Pilatkakaha of Philip's gang, and that Abraham had gone in to Gen. Jesup and given himself up, where he intended to remain; and there were a large number of Indians about Musquitto.

In addition to the above, we have received the following from our correspondent at St. Augustine.

HERALD OFFICE,
St. Augustine, Feb. 27, 1837.

THE WAR NOT ENDED YET!

On Saturday last, information was received from Gen. Jesup's Camp at Dade's Battle Ground, and we regret to state, that it is far from cheering. It is stated that the Indians have held no talk, nor have the chiefs returned as they agreed to. Gen. Jesup was to wait until Saturday, when he would re-commence hostilities. About one hundred Indians had been in the Camp, and Abram and others were allowed free ingress and egress.

On Saturday night last, Gen. Hernandez's two negroes Aleck and Stephen, who were taken by the Indians in May last, returned, having effected their escape on horseback. We have not seen them, but we learn that they state that there is a great deal of dissention in the nation. The Chiefs are willing to give up but the young warriors are averse to it; that they have plenty of ammunition; that Phillip's tribe at Top-koliky have not been disturbed, and that they have a force of more than 400 fighting men! That in the attack upon the breast work at Lake Monroe they lost one killed and three wounded, and that the party did not know of the armistice. A report prevails among them that Gen. Jesup in holding out the offer of a talk, intends to get them, hand cuff them, and ship them off, and this has prevented their attending. Many of them are now going South with their families. These Negroes are to be examined in relation to the correspondence which has been carried on with the Negroes in town and much interesting information is expected to be obtained from them. They are in prison.

EXPUNGING PEN.

We could respectfully suggest that the particular goose which had the honor of affording that quill to sprout upon its pinion should be sought out; that Mr. Archibald be employed to emblaze the precious bird; and that it be placed over the chair of the President of the Senate, with a scroll from its bill bearing the following inscription:

I am the goose
That bore the wing,
That furnished the quill,
That was used for the pen,
That shed the ink,
In lines so black,
Around the page,
That recorded the deed,
Of Andrew the First,
In breaking the law,
About the coin,
That was placed in the Bank,
That Biddle had.

To which, when the next Vice President takes his seat, might be added underneath—

"There will be no goose so gray, but some day or late,
Will find some silly gander for a mate."

AN ACT

To incorporate the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pedee Rail Road Company.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That Hugh Campbell, sen., Hiram Robinson, John Kelly, William Nott, John R. Hall, Lewis D. Henry, Robert Strange, Benjamin Robinson, Lewis Brown, John W. Sandford, Joshua W. Cochran, Thomas Nash Cameron, Edward L. Winslow, Joseph Baker, R. W. Willings, John Hooke, Duncan McRae, Joseph Arey, Jeremiah Kyle, James Boswell, Charles P. Waller, Oliver P. Stark, Thos L. Hybart, Peter McKelvar, Lauchlin Bethune, Josiah Evans, Chas. McAllister, John R. Kelly, John Morrison, Edmond Deberry, John Martin, Duncan McRae, Jr. Hardy Morgan, Paul Barringer, Abram F. Alexander, Joseph Yorke, Thomas L. Cowan, Robert Macnamara, Maxwell Chambers, Alexander Gray, William Hogan, Benjamin Elliott, Gideon Seawell, Alexander Little, John A. McRae, Samuel F. Patterson, Edmond Jones, James Wellborn, Jones Fuller, James Kyle, John M. Strong, William L. Hawley, Williamson Whitehead, John D. Eccles, their associates, successors, and assigns, be, and they are hereby made a body politic and corporate, under the name of "the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pedee Rail Road Company," and by that name shall be, and are hereby made capable in law to sue and be sued to final judgment and execution, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, in any Court of record of this State, or in any other place whatsoever; to make, have and use a common seal, and the same break, renew or alter at pleasure; and in said name shall have succession, and shall be, and are hereby vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities which are, or may be necessary to carry into effect the purposes and objects of this act, as hereinafter set forth; and the said corporation are hereby authorized and empowered to create, construct and finally complete a Rail Road, beginning at the River Cape Fear, in Fayetteville, and thence to the summit of the Narrows of the Yadkin River, in a line leading in a direction to the town of Wilkesboro'; also a lateral Rail Road connecting said road from Fayetteville, to the Yadkin with the Pedee, at the mouth of Rocky River, and thence to penetrate Mecklenburg and Lincoln counties; also one other lateral rail-way embracing Ashborough, in Randolph county, in such manner and form as said corporation are authorized to lay out said roads at least sixty-five feet wide, through the whole length thereof; and for the purpose of cuttings, embankments and obtaining stone and gravel, may take as much more land as may be necessary for the construction and security of said roads: *provided however*, that all damages that may be occasioned to any person or persons, or corporations, by the taking of such lands or material for the purposes aforesaid, shall be paid for by said corporation in manner hereafter provided.

2. *Be it further enacted*, That the capital stock of said corporation shall consist of ten thousand shares, of fifty dollars each. The immediate government and direction of the affairs of said corporation shall be vested in seven Directors, who shall be elected by the stockholders of said corporation, in manner hereafter provided; who shall hold their offices for one year, and until others shall be duly elected and qualified to take their places as directors; and the said directors, a majority of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business, shall elect one of their own number to be President of the board, who shall also be President of the corporation; and said Directors shall have authority to choose a clerk, who shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duty; and a Treasurer, who shall give bond to the corporation with security to the satisfaction of the Directors, in a sum not less than twenty thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of his trust, and shall also take and subscribe an oath of office.

3. *Be it further enacted*, That the President and Directors for the time being are hereby authorized and empowered, by themselves or their agents, to exercise all the powers hereinafter granted to the corporation, for the purpose of locating, constructing and completing said Rail Roads, and all such other powers and authority for the effectual prosecution of the undertaking hereby intended to be effected, and for the management of the affairs of the corporation not hereinbefore granted, as may be necessary and proper to carry into effect the object of this grant; to purchase and hold lands, materials and other necessary things, in the name of the corporation, for the use of said roads; to make such equal assessments from time to time, on all the shares in said corporation, as they may deem expedient and necessary in the progress and execution of the work, and direct the same to be paid to the treasurer of the corporation, and to require the treasurer to give notice of such assessments; and in case any subscriber or stockholder shall neglect to pay his assessment for the space of thirty days after due notice by the treasurer as aforesaid, the directors may order the treasurer to sell such share or shares at auction, at some public place, after giving at least ten days' public notice of such sale, and the day and place at which said sale shall take place; and the person being the highest bidder for each share or shares, is hereby declared to be the proper owner thereof, and the same shall be transferred accordingly; and such delinquent subscriber or stockholder shall be holden accountable to the corporation for the balance, if his share or shares shall sell for less than the assessment due thereon, with interest and costs of sale, and shall be entitled to the overplus, if the same shall sell for more than the assessment, interest and costs of sale as aforesaid: *Provided*, that no assessment shall be made or laid on any share exceeding the whole amount of such share or shares.

4. *Be it further enacted*, That the said corporation shall have power and authority to make, ordain and establish all such bye laws, rules and regulations and ordinances, as they shall deem expedient and necessary, to accomplish the designs and purposes, and to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and for the well ordering, regulating and securing the interest and affairs of this corporation: *Provided always*, the same shall not in any wise be repugnant to the laws and Constitution of this State.

5. *Be it further enacted*, That a toll be, and is hereby granted and established for the sole benefit of said corporation on all passengers and property of any description, which may be conveyed or transported upon said Rail Roads, at such rates per mile, and by the ton or hundred, as may be agreed upon and established from time to time by the directory aforesaid. The transportation of property or persons, the construction of the wheels, the form of cars and carriages, and weight of loads, and all other matters and things relating to the use of said roads, shall be in conformity to such rules and regulations as said directory shall from time to time prescribe and direct; and shall be entitled to receive and demand toll not exceeding the following rates, viz: four cents per ton per mile for toll on property, goods or merchandize, the freight of which is usually charged by the ton, and not exceeding 6 cents a mile per ton of two thousand pounds for transportation, and not exceeding six cents a mile for each passenger, until the nett profits arising from the charges for transportation shall amount to a sum equal to the capital stock expended, with six per centum interest thereon from the time the money was advanced by the stockholders of said corporation until received back in nett profits. But when the nett profits received as aforesaid, shall have amounted to a sum equal to the capital stock expended, with six per centum interest thereon as aforesaid, then the charges for transportation shall be so regulated by said corporation, as shall not exceed upon the whole capital stock expended, after deducting all charges and expenses whatever for keeping said roads in repair, and for other purposes for the use of said roads 7 per centum interest upon the whole capital stock expended by said corporation as aforesaid.

6. *Be it further enacted*, That the directors aforesaid for the time being are hereby authorized to erect toll gates, and establish warehouses and such other buildings, as they may deem necessary, for the use of said road or roads, and appoint toll keepers and other agents to attend to the regulations required by said corporation from time to time, as the work of said roads shall be completed; and they shall, from year to year, make report to the Legislature under oath of their acts and doings, of their receipts and expenditures, under the provisions of this act; and their books shall at all times be open to the inspection of any committee of the Legislature appointed for that purpose. And if said corporation shall neglect or refuse to make such report at the General Assembly in each and every year such neglect or refusal of said corporation shall be liable to pay, to the use of the State, a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to be recovered upon an action of debt in the name of the Governor of the State for the time being in any Court of record of this State.

7. *Be it further enacted*, That said corporation shall be holden to pay all damages that may arise to any person or persons, corporation or corporations, by taking their lands for said rail roads, and when said lands cannot be obtained by voluntary agreement, the damages to be estimated and recovered in manner and form as follows: That in case of disagreement by the parties, either may apply to the next succeeding County or Superior Court of the County in which such land lies, for a jury of twelve freeholders, who shall go upon the lands and value the same of make an assessment of such damages, as the case may be; as by them shall be considered just and equitable, and who shall make such valuation or assessment upon oath, which oath shall be administered to them by the Sheriff; and the Court at the time such application is made, shall order and require the Sheriff forthwith to summon a Jury of twelve freeholders, unconnected with either party, who shall, on the day appointed by the order requiring the Sheriff so to summon said Jury, within fifteen days from the end of the term of said Court, view the lands through which said road is to run; and in estimating the value or damages, as the case may be, of said lands, they shall have regard to the additional value which may be conferred upon them by the construction of said road: *Provided, however*, that the party applying for the intervention of such jury shall give the adverse party at least five days notice of his, her or their intention to make such application and the said corporation, shall within thirty days from such assessment or valuation, pay to the owner the full amount of the same. And the Sheriff shall require from the jury a written statement of their valuation or assessment, signed by the whole of them; which statement of their valuation or assessment is hereby required and directed, together with his other proceedings had upon the same, to return to the next term of said court; and that the clerk thereof is hereby required to record the said proceedings at full length upon the minutes of said court: *Provided nevertheless*, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the party dissatisfied, from the right of appealing as in other cases of like nature.

8. *Be it further enacted*, That land or other property or estate of any married woman, infant or person non compos mentis, which shall be necessary for constructing said roads, the husband of such married woman or the guardian of such infant or person non compos mentis may release all damages in relation to such lands or estate, to be taken and appropriated as aforesaid, as they might do if the same was holden by them in their own right respectively.

9. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons shall willfully, maliciously or wantonly obstruct the passage of any carriage on said roads, or in any way spoil, injure or destroy the same, any part thereof, or any implement or fixture belonging thereto for the use of said roads, he, she or they, or any person or persons assisting, aiding or abetting in such trespass, shall forfeit any pay to said corporation for such offence treble such damages as shall be proven before any Justice of the peace or court of record in this State, having jurisdiction of the same, to be recovered upon an action of debt, to the use of the corporation; and such offender or offenders shall be further liable to indictment within the county where such trespass shall have been committed contrary to the before recited provisions, and upon conviction thereof be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the court.

10. *Be it further enacted*, That the stockholders of said corporation, shall on the first Monday in November, or such and every year, hold in the town of Fayetteville an annual general meeting, and which may be altered to any other day by said stockholders, a majority thereof agreeing to the same, and at which annual or general meeting the stockholders shall, by ballot, elect seven directors as aforesaid; and said directors, when elected, shall appoint their president and other officers, as is herein before directed. Each proprietor or stockholder, for his, her or their share owned in said corporation, shall be entitled to one vote for every share so far as five shares, over five, and not exceeding twenty, three votes; for every ten shares over twenty, and not exceeding fifty, two votes; for every ten shares over fifty, and not exceeding one hundred, one vote; for every twenty shares over one hundred, and not exceeding two hundred, three votes; and for every ten shares over two hundred, one vote: *Provided*, that no one proprietor or stockholder shall be entitled in his own right to more than two-fifths of the whole number of shares: *And provided also*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any stockholder in said Corporation from voting in general meeting by proxy.

11. *Be it further enacted*, That if said rail road, or any of its lateral roads, shall cross any public or private way, the said corporation shall so construct said rail roads, as make such provisions for

creasing said public or private way, as shall not obstruct the easy passage of said way or ways.

12. *Be it further enacted*, That the State of North Carolina shall be entitled to, and have permission to subscribe for two-fifths of the capital stock herein before authorised to be created and owned by said corporation, and in like manner shall be entitled to two-fifths of the increased amount of capital stock hereinafter authorised by this act; and that the interest which the State shall or may own in said corporation, shall, at the general meeting of said stockholders, be represented by an authorised agent, appointed in such manner as the Legislature shall from time to time direct; and such agent shall be entitled in the general meeting aforesaid to two-fifths of the whole number of votes and no more.

13. *Be it further enacted*, That the persons incorporated by this act, or a majority of them, are hereby authorised and directed to call the first meeting of said corporation, and to give notice thereof in the newspapers published in Fayetteville Salisbury, Greensborough, Raleigh and Wilmington of the time, place and purpose of such meetings, at least ten days before the time mentioned in such notice; at which meeting the persons incorporated as aforesaid (a majority thereof being present) shall elect seven directors; which directors shall organize a board, as is herein before directed, for the purpose of opening books for subscription for the reception of subscribers to the capital stock of said corporation, and for such other purposes as may and shall be necessary for the regular organization of the affairs of the corporation, and of giving full and efficient effect to this act: *Provided, however*, that the directors elected at said first meeting shall not be in office as directors for a longer period than the annual general meeting to be held, as required by this act on the first Monday of November next; at which time a new election shall take place by the stockholders, as is herein before directed by this act.

14. *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the capital stock herein before authorised by this act, the said corporation, for the purpose of extending said rail road and its lateral branches, are hereby authorised to increase and add to the capital stock aforesaid, a sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars in shares of fifty dollars each; and the stockholders of said corporation, in general meeting, shall have power to direct books of subscription to be opened for receiving subscriptions to such increase of its capital stock, at such time, place or places, as the directors of said corporation shall or may deem proper; or, if deemed most advisable, such directory may sell such increased shares of the capital stock as may be required to extend said road or roads, as hereinafter directed, or acquire said capital, or any part thereof, by loan, and may pledge the scrip of the stock of the corporation as collateral security for such loan or any other loan which the directory may deem necessary to make, to effect the objects of this act.

15. *Be it further enacted*, That said corporation is hereby authorised to extend said rail road, and any of its lateral ways, to such point or points in the counties of Mecklenburg and Lincoln, as shall and may be found advisable; also to any point or points within the direction of Salisbury, Statesville and Wilkesborough, and by any other lateral roads, so as to embrace and penetrate Randolph, Guilford, Rockingham and Stokes counties.

16. *Be it further enacted*, That the president and directors aforesaid shall prescribe the form of the certificate or evidence of stock in said corporation, which shall be signed by the president and countersigned by the treasurer thereof, and shall prescribe the manner of transferring said certificate of stock, and of making the same assignable.

17. *Be it further enacted*, That said directory may put said road, or any part thereof, in operation as soon as the same shall be completed, and semi-annually shall declare dividends out of any nett profits or any other portion thereof, as may be deemed advisable, and the same pay over to each stockholder in proportion to his, her or their share or shares.

18. *Be it further enacted*, That where it shall become necessary to erect bridges for the use of said road or roads across any river, said directory shall have authority so to construct said bridge or bridges as shall admit of being used by travellers and for neighborhood use, and may ask, demand and receive toll for crossing the same: *Provided*, that the rate of toll shall not exceed the prices charged by the ferries on such rivers, nor shall toll be charged for persons or passengers on the rail road cars.

19. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for said directory to receive donations, borrow money and secure payment of the same by a pledge of the property of the corporation, and make and issue evidences for such loans, and other assurances for the payment thereof.

20. *Be it further enacted*, That the stockholders in said corporation shall, from time to time, at their general meeting, regulate and fix the salaries of the Directory, and other Officers of the corporation; but that the Directory shall fix the compensation to be paid to the agent or superintendent of the corporation.

21. *Be it further enacted*, That the Directory shall have power to call a general meeting of the stockholders, that any number of stockholders owning one thousand shares in said corporation, shall also have power to call a general meeting; which meeting the Directory shall convene within forty days immediately after such request of the stockholders as aforesaid, giving thereof not less than thirty days notice in the public newspaper printed in Fayetteville, and in such other newspapers as the Directory may deem advisable.

23. *Be it further enacted*, That unless the said company shall complete twenty miles of said road within four years from the passage of this act, and unless they shall complete the said road to the Narrows of the Yadkin within ten years from this date, then this act shall be void and of no effect. *Provided*, That such forfeiture shall not take away the rights of the company to any part of said road which may have been completed at the end of either of the periods aforesaid.

23. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the General Assembly at any time hereafter, to authorize the construction of any other road to intersect with this road, which may lead to any market within the limits of this State.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 11th day of January, 1834.

W. J. ALEXANDER, S. H. C.
W. D. MOSELEY, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy, given under my hand, this 20th day of January, 1834. WM. HILL, Sec'y.

AN ACT to amend the Charter of the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pedee Rail Road Company.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Subscribers and Stockholders of the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pedee Rail Road Company, be hereafter known by the name and style of the "*Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company.*"

2. *Be it further enacted*, That they are hereby authorised and empowered to construct and finally complete a Rail Road from the Town of Fayetteville, to some point on the Yadkin river above the Narrows, thence by two branches, the one leading directly to the town of Wilkesborough, the other running across the Valley of the Catawba river, so as to intersect the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road at the most eligible point.

3. *Be it further enacted*, That the Capital Stock of said Company shall consist of Twenty Thousand Shares, of One Hundred Dollars each, amounting to two millions of dollars.

4. *Be it further enacted*, That when the nett profits of said Company shall have amounted to a sum equal to the capital stock, with six per centum interest thereon, then the charges for transportation shall be regulated, so as not to exceed upon the whole capital stock expended, after deducting all charges for keeping said Road in repair, and for other purposes, fifteen per centum interest upon the whole capital stock expended by said Corporation.

5. *Be it further enacted*, That if, upon the examination of that part of the route leading from the point where the road shall strike the Yadkin River, or any portion thereof, and extending thro' the valley of said river to the town of Wilkesborough, the Stockholders of said corporation, in a general meeting (a majority of two-thirds being in favor thereof,) shall determine upon the expediency of rendering said river, or any portion thereof navigable, they shall be, and are hereby vested with all necessary powers to carry the same into effect; and may own, possess and employ upon said river, steam boats, and pole boats, and all other crafts suitable or necessary to said navigation, and shall possess all the powers and privileges now possessed and enjoyed by the Cape Fear Navigation Company, and shall also be subject to the limitation and restrictions which are imposed on the said Company, so far as they may be applicable to the navigation of the Yadkin river; and shall be entitled to demand and receive freight for transportation on goods, wares, merchandize, produce and passengers, conveyed on their boats at a rate not exceeding the rate which they by their act, would be entitled to receive if conveyed on said Rail Roads. *Provided*, that nothing contained in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent individuals from navigating such portions of said river as is now open for navigation, without hindrance or the payment of any toll whatsoever.

6. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of said Corporation to keep a full and fair record of their proceeding in Books provided for that purpose, and shall produce said records in any Court of Justice whenever required so to do by order of said Court.

7. *Be it further enacted*, That if twenty miles of said Rail Road be not completed within four years after the passing of this Act, then this Act shall be void and of no effect.

8. *Be it further enacted*, That so much of the Act incorporating the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pedee Rail Road Company, as comes within the meaning and purview of this Act be, and the same is hereby repealed.

9. *Be it further enacted*, That this Corporation shall exist for the terms of ninety years, and no longer, unless renewed by the Legislature.

10. *Be it further enacted*, That this Act shall be in force from and after the ratification thereof.

11. *Be it further enacted*, It shall be the duty of the said company to transport all produce and other commodities delivered at any place of deposite, established by said Company on said Road, and to transport the same in the order of time in which such produce and other commodities shall have been received, so as to do equal justice to all, and give preference to no one.

12. *Be it further enacted*, That all the property owned by the said Company, shall be deemed and held as personal Estate; and shall not be subject to taxation for fifteen years from the passage of this Act; after which time, whenever the nett profits of the said Company shall exceed six per cent. per annum, the General Assembly of this State may impose a tax, not exceeding twenty-five cents per share on each share of the capital stock of the said Company.

13. *Be it further enacted*, That if the North Carolina Central Rail Road Company shall determine in favor of constructing their Rail Road from or near the harbor of Beaufort to intersect and unite with the Rail Road authorized to be constructed by this Act, it shall be the duty of the said Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, to give a preference in the transportation of all produce and commodities brought to their Rail Road, so as to occasion no delay thereof: and if the said Company shall refuse or neglect to transport the said produce and other commodities, as required by this section, the said Company shall be liable to the person or persons aggrieved for any damage or injury which may result for such refusal or neglect; to be recovered before any Court of Record having cognizance thereof.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this, the 9th day of January, A. D., 1837.

WM. H. HAYWOOD, S. S. C.
HUGH WADDELL, S. S.

Mutiny and Murder.—The New Orleans correspondent of the New York Express, furnishes the following particulars of a most atrocious scene:

"The Texian armed schooner John Toby, which cleared here some three weeks since; has returned, the crews having mutinied, and murdered the Doctor and Purser: but in the attempt to murder the Captain, they were overpowered by him, and with the assistance of the mate and some passengers, they succeeded in having the ringleaders made fast to the ring bolts in the deck. Tyey are now in jail. The particulars of this affair I have not been able to learn fully. The captain had a 'friend among the crew, who told him of their intention, and was to cough three times when he found they were coming aft for the purpose of murdering him. Accordingly, when all was ready, he coughed, and the Captain prepared to meet them—first taking away the cabin stove', &c. One of the murderers had four loaded pistols, one of which he had at full cock in his hand, under his blanket coat, when he fell down the cabin door; another had a pistol and a knife."

A Revolution in Naval Warfare.—A Correspondent of the National Intelligencer alluded in the following positive manner, to an extraordinary invention of which we had already heard some vague rumors:

"It is very probable that it will not be long before the whole system of naval warfare will be changed. The ingenious R. L. Stevens of Hoboken, has invented a shot which is hollow, and filled with some kind of fulminating powder, which is ignited by the compression of air when it strikes the sides of a vessel, and, on its explosion, as has been proved by experiment, will tear all to stoms! This system, when perfected, will supercede the use of first rate men of war; for two shots from a sloop of war would as easily destroy a 100 gun ship as a gun boat. Sloops of war, would therefore, be the class of vessels most required, and our waters are sufficiently deep for this purpose."

Inauguration of Mr. Van Buren.

The Senate convened at 10 o'clock on the 4th of March, and administered the oath of office to the *Vice President* and to the new members of the Senate.

At a quarter before 12, the President elect and the Ex-President arrived at the Capitol, and were met on the Eastern portico by the committee of arrangements, and conducted into the Senate Chamber, attended by the Heads of Departments, and the Chief Justice, for whom seats were provided in front of the President's chair. The Foreign Ministers and Charges and the Mayor and Councils of Washington were seated on the left of the President's chair.

At 12, the Senate attended by the President elect and the Ex-President, the Chief Justice, the Heads of Departments, Foreign Ministers, &c. proceeded to the eastern portico of the Capitol, on arriving at which place they severally took the stations assigned to them by the committee of arrangements, and where they were joined by the Representatives, by the ladies, by such persons as by the rules of the two Houses are entitled to admission upon their floors, by civil, military and naval officers, and by the citizens generally.

The following Inaugural Address was then delivered by *Mr. Van Buren*, after which he took the oaths of office:

Inaugural Address.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The practice of all my predecessors imposes on me an obligation I cheerfully fulfil, to accompany the first and solemn act of my public trust with an avowal of the principles that will guide me in performing it, and an expression of my feelings on assuming a charge so responsible and vast. In imitating their example, I tread in the footsteps of illustrious men, whose superiors, it is our happiness to believe, are not found on the executive calendar of any country. Among them, we recognise the earliest and firmest pillars of the republic; those by whom our national independence was first declared; him who, above all others, contributed to establish it on the field of battle; and those whose expanded intellect and patriotism constructed, improved, and perfected the inestimable institutions under which we live. If such men, in the position I now occupy, felt themselves overwhelmed by a sense of gratitude for this, the highest of all marks of their country's confidence, and by a consciousness of their inability adequately to discharge the duties of an office so difficult and exalted, how much more must these considerations affect one, who can rely on no such claims for favor or forbearance. Unlike all who have preceded me, the revolution, that gave us existence as one People, was achieved at the period of my birth; and, whilst I contemplate with grateful reverence that memorable event, I feel that I belong to a later age, and that I may not expect my countrymen to weigh my actions with the same kind and partial hand.

So sensibly, fellow-citizens, do these circumstances press themselves upon me, that I should not dare to enter upon my path of duty, did I not look for the generous aid of those who will be associated with me in the various and co-ordinate branches of the Government; did I not repose, with unwavering reliance, on the patriotism, the intelligence, and the kindness, of a people who never yet deserted a public servant honestly laboring in their cluse; and above all, did I not permit myself humbly to hope for the sustaining support of an ever-watchful and beneficent Providence.

To the confidence and consolation derived from these sources, it would be ungrateful not to add those which spring from our present fortunate condition. Though not altogether exempt from embarrasments that disturb our tranquility at home and threaten it abroad, yet, in all the attributes of a great, happy, and flourishing people, we stand without a parallel in the world. Abroad, we enjoy the respect, and, with scarcely an exception, the friendship of every nation; at home, while our Government quietly, but efficiently performs the sole legitimate end of political institutions, in doing the greatest good to the greatest number, we present an aggregate of human prosperity surely not elsewhere to be found.

How imperious, then, is the obligation imposed upon every citizen, in his own sphere of action, whether limited or extended, to exert himself in perpetuating a condition of things so singularly happy. All the lessons of history and experience must be lost upon us, if we are content to trust alone to the peculiar advantages we happen to possess. Position and climate, and the boundless resources that nature has scattered with so liberal a hand—even the diffused intelligence and elevated character of our people—will avail us nothing, if we fail sacredly to uphold those political institutions that were wisely and deliberately formed, with reference to every circumstance that could preserve, or might endanger, the blessings we enjoy. The thoughtful framers of our constitution legislated for our country as they found it. Looking upon it with the eyes of statesmen and of patriots, they saw all the sources of rapid and wonderful prosperity; but they saw also that various habits, opinions, and institutions, peculiar to the various portions of so fast a region, were deeply fixed. Distinct sovreignties were in actual existence, whose cordial union was essential to the welfare and happiness of all. Between many of them there was, at least to some extent, a real diversity of interests, liable to be exaggerated through sinister designs; they differed in size, in population, in wealth, and in actual and prospective resources and power; they varied in the character of their industry and staple productions; and in some existed domestic institutions, which, unwisely disturbed, might endanger the harmony of the whole. Most carefully were all these circumstances weighed, and the foundations of the new Government laid upon principles of reciprocal concession and equitable compromise. The jealousies which the smaller States might entertain of the power of the rest were allayed by a rule of representation, confessedly unequal at the time, and designed forever to remain so. A natural fear that the broad scope of general legislation might bear upon and unwisely control particular interests, was counteracted by limits strictly drawn around the action of the federal authority; and to the People and the States was left unimpaired their sovereign power over the innumerable subjects embraced in the internal government of a just Republic, excepting such only as necessarily appertain to the concerns of the whole confederacy, or its intercourse, as a united community, with the other nations of the world.

This provident forecast has been verified by time. Half a century, teeming with extraordinary events, and elsewhere producing astonishing results, has passed along, but on our institutions it has left no injurious mark. From a small community, we have risen to be a people powerful in numbers and in strength; but with our increase has gone, hand in hand, the progress of just principles; the privileges, civil and religious, of the humblest individual are still sacredly protected at home; and while the valor and fortitude of our people have removed far from us the slightest apprehension of foreign power, they have not yet induced us in a single instance, to forget what is right. Our commerce has been extended to the remotest nations; the value, and even nature, of our productions has been greatly changed; a wide difference has arisen in the relative wealth and resources of every portion of our country; yet the spirit of mutual regard and faithful adherence to existing compacts, has continued to prevail in our councils, and never long been absent from our conduct. We have learned, by experience, a fruitful lesson: that an implicit and undeviating adherence to the principles on which we set out can carry us prosperously onward thro' all the conflicts of circumstances, and the vicissitudes inseparable from the lapse of years.

The success that has attended our great experiment, is in itself a sufficient cause for gratitude, on account of the happiness it has actually conferred, and the example it has unanswerably given. But to me, my fellow citizens, looking forward to the far-distant future, with ardent prayers and confiding hopes, this retrospect presents a ground for still deeper delight. It impresses on my mind a firm belief that the perpetuity of our institutions depends upon ourselves; that if we maintain the principles on which they were established, they are destined to confer their benefits on countless generations yet to come; and that America will present to every friend of mankind the cheering proof, that a popular Government, wisely formed, is wanting in no element of endurance or strength. Fifty years ago, its rapid failure was boldly predicted. Latent and uncontrollable causes of dissolution were supposed to exist, even by the wise and good, and not only did unfriendly or speculative theorists anticipate for us the fate of past republics, but the fears of many an honest patriot overbalanced his sanguine hopes. Look back on those forebodings, not hastily, but reluctantly made, and see how, in every instance, they have completely failed.

An imperfect experience during the struggles of the revolution, was supposed to warrant a belief that the people would not bear the taxation requisite to discharge an immense public debt already incurred, and to defray the necessary expenses of the Government. The cost of two wars has been paid, not only without a murmur, but with unequalled alacrity. No one is now left to doubt that every burden will be cheerfully borne that may be necessary to sustain our civil institutions, or guard our honor or our welfare. Indeed, all experience has shown that the willingness of the people to contribute to these ends in cases of emergency, has uniformly outrun the confidence of their representatives.

In the early stages of the new Government, when all felt the imposing influence, as they recognised the unequalled services of the first President, it was a common sentiment, that the great weight of his character could alone bind the discordant materials of our Government together, and save us from the violence of contending factions. Since his death, nearly forty years are gone. Party exasperation has been often carried to its highest point; the virtue and the fortitude of the people have sometimes been greatly tried; yet our system, purified and enhanced in value by all it has encountered, still preserves the spirit of free and fearless discussion, blended with unimpaired fraternal feeling.

The capacity of the People for self-government, and their willingness, from a high sense of duty, and without those exhibitions of coercive power so generally employed in other countries, to submit to all needful restraints and exactions of the municipal law, have also been favorably exemplified in the history of the American States. Occasionally, it is true, the ardor of public sentiment, outrunning the regular progress of the judicial tribunals, or seeking to reach cases not denounced as criminal by the existing law, has displayed itself in a manner

calculated to give pain to the friends of free government, and to encourage the hopes of those who wish for its overthrow. These occurrences, however, have been less frequent in our country than in any other of equal population on the globe; and we the diffusion of intelligence, it may well be hoped that they will constantly diminish in frequency and violence. The general patriotism and sound common sense of the great mass of our fellow-citizens, will, sooner or later, produce this result; for as every usurpation of illegal power not only violates the majesty of the law, but furnishes a pretext for meddling the liberties of the people, the latter have the most direct and powerful interest in preserving the land-marks of our constitutional on all occasions. constitutional they themselves

In a supposed for these hostile country can always found a fruitful enemies of hope. presumptions of differently formed more important war could never irresponsible for redress of necessary exercise, ly feel an individual and whose energy with the difficulties to be encountered. Actual events have proved their error; the last war, far from impairing, gave new confidence to our Government; and such recent apprehensions of a similar conflict, are that the energies of our country would be wanting in ample season to vindicate its rights. We may not possess, as we should not desire to possess, the extended and ever ready military organization of other nations—we may occasionally suffer in the outset for the want of it; but, among ourselves, all doubt upon this great point has ceased, while a salutary experience will prevent a contrary opinion from inviting aggression from abroad.

Certain danger was foretold from the extension of our territory, the multiplication of States, and the increase of population. Our system was supposed to be adapted solely to boundaries comparatively narrow. These have been widened beyond conjecture; the members of our confederacy are already doubled; and the numbers of our people are incredibly augmented. The alleged causes of danger have long since passed anticipation, but none of the consequences have followed. The power and influence of the republic have risen to a height obvious to all mankind; respect for its authority was not more apparent at its origin, than it is at its present limits; new and inexhaustible sources of general prosperity have been opened; the effects of distance have been annihilated by the inventive genius of our people, developed and fostered by the spirit of our institutions; and the enlarged variety and amount of interests, productions, and pursuits, have strengthened the chain of mutual dependence, and formed a circle of mutual benefits, too apparent ever to be overlooked.

In justly balancing the powers of the Federal and State authorities, difficulties nearly insurmountable arose at the outset, and subsequent collisions were deemed inevitable. Amid these, it was scarcely believed possible that a scheme of Government, so complex in construction, could remain unimpaired. From time to time embarrassments have certainly occured; but how just is the confidence of future safety inspired by the knowledge that each in succession has been happily removed. Overlooking partial and temporary evils as inseparable from the practical operation of all human institutions, and looking only to the general result, every patriot has reason to be satisfied. While the Federal Government has successfully performed its appropriate functions in relation to foreign affairs, and concerns evidently national, that of every State has remarkably improved in protecting and developing local interests and individual welfare; and if the vibrations of authority have occasionally tended too much towards one or the other, it is unquestionably certain that the ultimate operation of the entire system has been to strengthen all the existing institutions, and to elevate our whole country in prosperity and renown.

The last, perhaps the greatest, of the prominent sources of discord and disaster supposed to lurk in our political condition, was the institution of domestic slavery. Our forefathers was deeply impressed with the delicacy of this subject, and they treated it with a forbearance so evidently wise, that, in spite of every sinister foreboding, it never, until the present period, disturbed the tranquillity of our common country. Such a result is sufficient evidence of the justice and the patriotism of their course; it is evidence not to be mistaken, that an adherence to it can prevent all embarrassment from this, as well as from every other anticipated cause of difficulty or danger. Have not recent events made it obvious to the slightest reflection, that the least deviation from this spirit of forbearance is injurious to every interest, that of humanity included? Amidst the violence of excited passions, this generous and fraternal feeling has been sometimes disregarded, and, standing as I now do before my countrymen, in this high place of honor and of trust, I cannot refrain from anxiously invoking my fellow citizens never to be deaf to its dictates. Perceiving before my election, the interest

Charlotte:

Friday, March 17, 1837.

☞We are compelled to omit 'JUVENIS' this week for want of room.

☞*Inaugural Address.*—Our readers will find the Inaugural Address of Mr. Van Buren in preceding columns. We think it a very good one, and all we ask is for him to act up to his professions.

☞Gen. Jackson's Farewell Address to the people of the U. States in our next.

☞*The Independence of Texas acknowledged.*—The following resolution was passed by both Houses of Congress before their adjournment:

Resolved, That the State of Texas having established and maintained an independent Government, capable of performing those duties, foreign and domestic, which appertain to independent Governments, and it appearing that there is no longer any reasonable prospect of the successful prosecution of the war by Mexico against said State, it is expedient and proper, and in conformity with the laws of nations, and the practice of this Government in like cases, that the independent political existence of said State be acknowledged by the Government of the United States."

The President nominated to the Senate M. Labranche, of Louisiana, to be diplomatic representative of the United States to Texas, which has been confirmed.

☞Benjamin F. Butler, has been appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, Secretary of War of the United States, until a successor duly appointed should accept, and enter on, the duties of said office.

☞The following is an extract of a letter from Gen. Jesup published in the Washington Globe a short time since. He appears to be disposed to make the *amende honorable* to Gen. Scott for the charges made against him in his letter to Francis P. Blair—it comes with a bad grace at this time—and more especially so, as it is stated by a writer in the Norfolk Herald, and which is believed to be true, that "Jesup was as well acquainted with the difficulties in Florida before his letter to Blair, as he was when he wrote his last despatch."

"Every department and every individual has fulfilled my utmost expectations, and nothing necessary to be done has been left undone.

"As an act of justice to all my predecessors in command, I consider it my duty to say that the difficulties attending military operations in this country can be properly appreciated only by those associated with them. I have had advantages without neither of them possessed, in better preparations and more abundant supplies; and I found it impossible to operate with any prospect of success until I had established a line of depots across the country.

"This is a service which no man would seek with any other view than the mere performance of his duty; distinction or increase of reputation is out of the question; and the difficulties are such, that the best concerted plans may result in absolute failure, and the best established reputation be lost without a fault.

"If I have at any time said aught in disparagement of the operations of others in Florida, either verbally or in writing, officially or unofficially, knowing the country as I now know it, I consider myself bound as a man of honor solemnly to retract it."

From the National Intelligencer, March 8.

The Senate—Is still in session. Yesterday, the Vice President of the United States having withdrawn, according to usage, to allow of the choice of a President *pro tem.* before the adjournment, the Senate proceeded to the choice of a President *pro tempore*, and the balloting resulted in the election of William R. King, of Alabama, to that honorable station.

The Senate spent some time in Executive business. During the sitting, it is understood, besides a number of smaller nominations, and renewal of office, the following gentlemen were nominated for the offices attached to their respective names:

To be Secretary for the Department of War, Joel R. Poinsett, of South Carolina.

To be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania.

To be Secretary of Legation to the same country, William W. Chew.

To be Minister to Prussia, Henry Wheaton.

To be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, Powhatan Ellis.

To be Chargé d' Affaire to Belgium, William H. Haywood, of North Carolina.

We do not know whether any of the above appointments were acted upon yesterday, except that of Mr. Dallas, which was confirmed.

The Ex-President of the United States, General Andrew Jackson, departed from this city yesterday, on his way to his residence in Tennessee, where we hope he may pass the remainder of his life in quiet repose.—*Ib.*

THE CABINET.

It is to be presumed, from the fact of only one Cabinet Minister being yesterday nominated to the Senate, that the residue of the Cabinet will remain as composed under the last Administration. The Cabinet will then consist of the following gentlemen:—*ib.*

JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.
LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary of the Treasury.
J. R. POINSETT, Secretary of War.
M. DICKERSON, Secretary of the Navy.
B. F. BUTLER, Attorney General.

From the same 9th inst.

The Senate sat yesterday until half past 4 o'clock, and adjourned to meet again to-day having yet much Executive business before it.

The nomination of Mr. Poinsett, to be Secretary of War, has been confirmed.

The nominations of William Smith of Alabama, and John Catron, of Tennessee to be Judges of the Supreme Court have been confirmed.

The nomination of Mr. Ellis, to be Minister to Mexico, has also been confirmed.

We have heard of no nomination, as yet of a Minister to Austria.

We have pleasure in placing before the public eye the following triumphant vindication of H. A. Wise, the fearless arraigner of public wrongs, from the vituperation and calumnies with which he has been assailed, through the press, by those who in some cases misunderstand, and in others wilfully misrepresent, his character:—*Nat. Int.*

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1837.

IN SELECT COMMITTEE to inquire into the condition of the various Executive Departments, &c. under the resolution of the 17th of January—

Mr. PEARCE moved the following resolution, which was UNANIMOUSLY adopted:

Resolved, unanimously, That notwithstanding the highly exciting topics of discussion which have come before this committee, and their frequent and animating debates, the Hon. HENRY A. WISE, as their chairman, has at all times so conducted as to entitle him to their thanks, which are hereby accorded to him.

Chief Justice Taney has not soiled his ermine by following the example set him by President Jackson; *he* has bowed, as was fitting he should, to the supremacy of the laws—to the power of the people, thro' their representatives—and, having testified before the Select Committee, authorized to act by the House, he has, by his example, put *his* seal of condemnation on the doctrines of R. M. Whitney, followed out successively by the President and his household troop. In evidence, given by him recently, to explain the nature of the Treasury Bureau, about to be established, he states that Whitney had schemed it himself; but that *he* had not favoured it; neither had he given him any prospect, if he had or should, that he would place him at the head of such a responsible office.

The Chief Justice, therefore, corroborates the statement attributed to him, as is said, on the authority of Mr. Francis Thomas, "that, knowing Whitney well, whilst he was at the head of the Treasury office, he, W., should not hold." It was to elicit this refusal of Mr. Taney, the question was put by Mr. Peyton, which galled the *Immaculate* so much, as to have induced him to adopt the line of contumacious conduct, which led to the after scenes before the Committee.

It was this that led to the *grand farce* now enacted by the House, and worse than all the moral degradation, to be exhibited in the partisan triumph *obtained*.

Well it is that the office of Chief Justice is independent of Executive favor—were it otherwise, the continuance of the incumbent therein would not be worth an hour's purchase.—*New York American.*

Military Court of Inquiry.—The Fredericksburg Herald of Saturday, says:—

"We understand that it is probable this Court will adjourn to day; and that they will return their Opinion to the President in substance, the same as it was before. The Opinion on Major General Gaines's case, we have not yet heard. It is supposed that the decision will be laid before President Van Buren, as Gen. Jackson's term has now so nearly expired as scarcely to give him time to act."

The President.—The Washington correspondent of the Courier & Enquirer says:

"The President is very, very feeble, and will not be able to commence his journey to the Hermitage on the 6th of March, as he intended. In consequence he has given notice of his intention to take up his lodging with Mr. Blair on the morning of the third!!! This may be a fit termination for such an administration as the present, but it does not become the dignity of station that any Ex-President should domiciliate himself under the roof of such a man as Blair."

A competent witness.—Col. White, of Florida, long a Delegate in Congress from that Territory, being about to retire to private life, has addressed a valedictory letter to his constituents, in which we find the following strong passage:—

"I have now been here twelve years, and I say with sincerity that I never served in a Congress so deteriorated in morals and politics as the present, with some honorable exceptions. There is no topic which seems to prompt them to action of any sort, except the most degrading of all impulses—party spirit and the stimulus of faction." Is there not too much truth in this severe but just censure? And when will the evils here complained of ever be rectified?

Murder.—On Saturday night last, a negro man named Boyd, the property of Mrs. Grice, of Sampson County, was stabbed in this town by another man named Bryant, the property of Norman McLeod, dec'd. Boyd died of the wound in about five hours. Bryant ran off, but was pursued, and taken on Sunday, about 5 miles from town, and is now in jail, awaiting his trial.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

General Jail Delivery.—On Sunday night last, the Jail of this county was broken, and nine prisoners made their escape. It was effected by means of a couple of augers and a crow-bar, which, it is ascertained from a prisoner who remained, were handed in at the window on Saturday night, by a person whom he believed to be a white man. There were two others in the same room, one of whom, a slave, *would not* leave his quarters, and the other, Bryant, who had that afternoon been lodged there on a charge of murder, could not follow, in consequence of his having been chained to the floor.—*ibid.*

According to the Joint Rules of Proceeding of the two Houses of Congress, no bill, originating in either House, can be sent to the other within the three last days of any Session of Congress. Yesterday, therefore, was the last day on which any original bill could pass in either House during this session. Of the multitude of bills before the House of Representatives, of course, very few can have passed, that body yesterday. All the usual annual appropriation bills, however, have passed, and been sent to the Senate for concurrence.—*Nat. Intel.*

The House of Representatives prolonged its Evening Session of Monday until *six o'clock yesterday morning*, much of the time engaged in vain efforts, finally successful, to get together a quorum for business. Both Houses were in session when this paper was made up for the press last evening, and would, in all probability, continue in session till a late hour, or rather till an early hour *this morning.*—*ib.*

The Fortification Appropriation Bill is, as we anticipated in jeopardy. The Senate having, as heretofore stated, *amended* it by *striking out* the section proposing the distribution among the several States of the surplus money (except five millions of dollars) which may be in the Treasury on the first day of January next, the House of Representatives yesterday, by a majority of 17 votes (111 to 94) in a full House refused to concur in this amendment. The Senate, by a majority of *six* votes (28 to 22) in a remarkably full attendence of Senators, insisted upon its amendment. The bill has, therefore, become a subject of *conference* between the two Houses.—*ib. 3d inst.*

The two Houses did not agree—so the bill was lost.

It is rumored that the President will refuse to sign the bill prescribing the kinds of money to be received in payments to the Government for land sales, duties, &c.—in other words to repeal the *Specie Circular*, as it is usually called. In which case, as the bill passed both Houses by very large majorities, a trial of strength may be expected between Congress and the veto power, in which the latter is likely, for once, to come off second best.—*ib.*

The President has refused to sign the bill.

Before this paper reaches the hands of the readers of it, the Twenty-fourth Congress will have ended its existence; of which it may be safely said that it has left more business unfinished than any Congress which preceded it. What may be said of the acts which it has not left unfinished, but perfected, it would puzzle a prophet to tell at the time at which this is written, the whole mass of business to be completed being, at the time this paper was put to press, in a state of suspense, except so far as follows:

The General Appropriation Law had passed both Houses, and been sent to the President for his approbation.

The same with the Naval Appropriation Bill.—*ib 4th inst.*

By an amendment incorporated in the General Appropriation Bill, (which has doubtless become a law,) thirty thousand dollars are appropriated to purchase for the use of the United States the writings and records of Mr. Madison.

By an amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill, (which also has doubtless become a law,) the sum of a hundred thousand dollars is appropriated for launching and securing the great ship Pennsylvania.

The Senate yesterday elected the Editors of the Globe printers to that body, for the next Congress by a majority of 28 to 19 over the present printers, (the Editors of the National Intelligencer.)—*ib.*

Another Cotton Factory.—We are gratified to have it in our power to inform the public that another Cotton Factory has been put in operation in this part of the country. *Thomas McNeely*, Esq., of Mocksville, now in Davie County, is the enterprizing individual who has put up this establishment. The House is a very handsome brick building, and the power used is steam. The size of the house, and the power of the engine are calculated to run 3000 spindles, as we learn, but Mr. McNeely starts with a less number, intending to add the others hereafter. We understand that the Factory does excellent work. We wish every possible success to the enterprizing individual who has thus set this worthy example to richer men than himself.

We understand, too, that some enterprizing gentlemen in our neighboring town of Lexington, are now engaged in putting up an extensive Cotton Factory. We wish them every success.

Poor old Salisbury!—when will she awake to a sense of her interest, and danger! The capital is here to start a noble establishment,—but the other thing is wanting—the spirit,—the enterprize. When, a few weeks ago, it was spoken of in this place, will it be believed that there are men among us who threw cold water on the enterprize? The scales will fall from their eyes after a while.—*Western Carolinian.*

New Cotton Factory.—Messrs. Elliott, Horney and others, have been for some time actively engaged in erecting a cotton Factory at the Cedar Falls on Deep River, in this county, six miles north-east of this place. We understand they are making rapid progress, and likely to get the machinery into complete operation some time during the present spring.—*Southern Citizen.*

Bank of Cape Fear.—Col. John D. Jones has been elected President of this Institution, *vice* Gen. James Owen, resigned—the latter having been chosen President of the Wilmington and Halifax Rail Road Company, *vice* Gov. Dudley resigned.

Raleigh and Columbia Rail Road.—A meeting was held in this City, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of adopting effective measures for prosecuting the Rail Road from this City to the South-Carolina line, through Moore and Richmond counties—a charter for which was granted by the last Legislature. About eighty thousand dollars were promptly subscribed, and we have no doubt that the subscription, in a few days, will reach $100,000. This is a very handsome subscription indeed, considering that our Citizens had previously invested more than $200,000 in the Gaston Rail Road. It proves that we have an energy to carry on works of useful improvement, which is not to be palsied by the cold neglect of the Legislature.—*Ral. Register.*

Our Rail Road again.—The Subscriptions to the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, are progressing in a manner calculated to inspire the confidence of those interested in this important State work. We understand that an extensive Mercantile House in New York, has made a liberal subscription for the stock of this Road; and little doubt is entertained, when the provisions of the Charter are understood by the capitalists of that city, that large subscriptions will be made by them. The unlimited confidence reposed in Major McNeil (our Engineer) has induced large investments of money recommended by him, and as he has given such unequivocal proofs of his belief, not only of the practicability but of the profit of a rail road from the Cape Fear to the Yadkin, we cannot but believe when his report is made, (which will be done as soon as the surveys are completed) that large additions will be made to the subscriptions by men seeking a safe and profitable investment of their money.—*Fay. Journal.*

A letter dated Washington, Feb. 20, 1837, says—"There is a rumor very prevalent to-day, that during Santa Ana's visit to Washington, a secret treaty between him and the President of the United States was agreed upon, and signed, and that Santa Ana undertook to have his treaty confirmed as soon as he should be in a situation to use his influence at home. The return of the Pioneer is looked for with some interest, as it is believed that she would be detained there long enough to be able to bring back authentic information on which a pretty safe conclusion may be formed as to the probable result. I am told that the Pioneer may be looked for before the adjournment of the Senate which is to commence its session on the 4th of March, so that if a confirmation of the Treaty should be received by that vessel, the Senate may have time to act upon it. If this be correct, it may seem surprising to some that the President should come to Congress and ask for an Act of Reprisals; and the only reasonable way of accounting for it is, that such is the greediness, after power, that he will accumulate it in his hands whether he has a necessity for using it, or whether it is likely to be useless."

Avowed at last.—The Emancipator of yesterday has distinctly taken ground as the advocate of amalgamation of colors by intermarriage. Every man to his taste.—*N. Y. Com.*

We are authorised to announce PEARSALL THOMPSON, Esq., as a Candidate for re-election, for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

We are authorised to announce Capt. H. D. W. ALEXANDER, as a Candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk, at the ensuing Election.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Craven & Folsom, are requested to come forward and settle by the 1st of April, as longer indulgence cannot be given.—Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may expect to have to settle with an officer.

DERIAS FOLSOM.

March 10, 1837.

Trust Sale.

ON Monday, the 24th day of April next, I will expose to Public Sale,

at the Courthouse in Charlotte, **32** Town Lots, contained in the squares known on the Town plot by numbers **55, 90, 91,** and **95**, formerly in possession of Bryan W. Taylor—and sold by a decree from the Court of Equity, to pay the purchase money, and other debts due from his estate.—Twelve month's credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved securities.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

March 14, 1837. 142-$2

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, on the evening of the 7th inst. a gray HORSE, 8 or 9 years old, marked with harness on the sides. Said horse was raised in the lower part of this county, in the neighborhood of Smart's mine, he was formerly owned by George Cross. Any person delivering said horse to me in Charlotte, or giving me information of him, shall be compensated for their trouble.

W. A. JENNINGS.

Charlotte, March 16, 1837. 37-6

40,000 LBS. *BACON* for sale by the subscriber.

—ALSO—

1500 Pounds of Lard.

Feb. 23, 1837. W. F. ALEXANDER.

Drs. Thos. Harris & F. C. Caldwell

HAVE associated themselves in the

Practice of Medecine,

and pledge themselves to devote their entire attention to the several branches of their profession. There will be no additional charge for consultation in any case. One or the other may always be found at the shop heretofore occupied by Dr. Harris.

March, 1, 1837. 35tf

$30 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Mecklenburg County, about the 1st of October last, a negro man by the name of JIM, aged about 27 years, and about 6 ft. high, of a yellow complexion. He was purchased of Darling Love, of Cabarrus county, and I suspect he is lurking about Reed's Gold Mine, in that county. I will give the above reward to any person that will apprehend, or lodge him in any jail, so that I get him.

JOHN K. HARRISON.

March 2, 1837. 35tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Francis Saunier, dec'd. are requested to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Those who purchased property at the sale of the effects of the deceased, are reminded that their notes are now due, and prompt payment will be required, and all those indebted to said Estate are requested to pay up and save costs.

34tf B. OATES,
Admr. with the will annexed.

Feb. 23, 1837.

The Beautiful Stallion, YOUNG ADMIRAL NELSON,

WILL stand the ensuing Season, at the following places, viz: Every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in Charlotte, and every Thursday, Friday and Saturday at Lewis Dinkins, eight miles south of Charlotte, near the Camden road, and will be let to Mares at the following terms, viz: *Ten Dollars* the Season; *Five Dollars* the single leap, to be paid at the time of service....if not then paid, the Mare will be considered as put by the season; and *Fifteen Dollars* to ensure a Mare to be with foal....the owner parting with her before it is ascertained, forfeits the assurance. Young Admiral Nelson will be regular at his stands, (public days and unavoidable circumstances excepted.) All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents of any kind, but I will not be responsible for any. The season to commence the 10th of March and end the 10th of June.

Description.—Young Admiral Nelson is a beautiful dapple clay bank, six years old this spring, full 16 hands high, handsomely marked, and very much the figure, size, and color of his sire, with the exception of his mane, tail, and legs, which are black, and possessing great muscular power.

Pedigree.

Young Admiral Nelson was got by old Admiral Nelson, of Virginia, the property of Col. John La White; he by Madison; Madison by the old imported Diomede, who was the sire of old Sir Archie; old Admiral Nelson's dam was got by young Diomede, and come of a full blooded Chickasaw mare; his grand-dam by Bell Air; his great grand-dam by the imported horse Black-and-all-black. Young Admiral Nelson's dam was got by Col. William Thompson's Bedford, of South Carolina, out of a Diomede mare.

JOHN D. GRAHAM.

Feb. 23, 1837. 37

Heavy City, and Foreign Hides.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand, and receiving daily,

Heavy City, New York, and Foreign Hides,

well worth the attention of Tanners in the interior, which he offers for sale at the lowest prices and on accomodating terms for Cash or City Acceptances.

—ALSO—

Leather of all kinds on hand, and finished to order at the shortest notice.

S. CRUIKSHANK.

Charleston, Jan. 28, 1837. 34tf

$175 Reward.

RANAWAY from Joseph Brandon, on the 6th of July last, a bright yellow boy by the name of REUBEN, about 6 feet high, 22 or 23 years of age, and very likely. Also, on the 11th of September, his wife, named JINNEY, bright yellow, about 20 years old and 5 feet high, very likely and heavy built. The above boy, was seen a short time ago, in the neighborhood of Smart's Mine, in Mecklenburg county. A reward of 100 dollars will be given for the apprehension of the boy, and 75 dollars for the girl, if confined in any jail so that we can get them.

HENRY FULENWIDER,
JOSEPH BRANDON.

Lincoln County, Jan. 19, 1837. 29tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Knickerbocker.

STANZAS.

By the authoress of "Man's Love" and "Woman's Love."

You,—I can bear to see those now,
With quiet lip and placid brow;
Those eyes may watch me as they will,
They cannot make one heart-string thrill,
I've known thee fickle, known my pains
The sport of thy most cold caprice;
Now see,—now woo,—I've snapt the chain,—
I cannot be thy slave again.

There was a time, when I for thee
Look'd with all love's anxiety;
When sitting, breathless,—feverish,—mute,
I've listened trembling for thy foot,
Thy presence was as if I quaffed
From life's rich fount a cool draught;
Thy parting dimmed yet fed the flame,—
Now, come or go,—'tis all the same!

'Tis over,—I have flung thee off,
With careless heart, and bitter scoff,—
Thou! who didst dare, fool that thou wert,
To trifle with a trusting heart!
Though thou didst know how deep and true
My feelings were in root and hue.
Oh, search this world,—a firmer mind,
Or fonder heart thou will not find!

Farewell!—Leanest mourn the hour
That breaks, for aye, thy spell of power;
I cannot mourn, that from such clay
The idol robes are torn away.
If ever blush at feelings weak,
For thee, again shall tinge my cheek,
For very shame that blush will be,
That I could dream of loving thee!

London, December 1831. E. A. Brownz.

Judge Burke.—The Editor of the Cincinnati Evening Post relates the following reminiscenses of this original character.

There was a worthy old Duch lady, by the name of Van Rhine, who at one time, lived near the Courthouse in Charleston, where it was convenient for the judge to leave his robe, and call for it as he was going into court; one day he stepped in for it as usual and taking down the first black garment that met his eye, he tucked it under his arms and walked into court, ascended the bench, and commenced putting it on, when to the great amazement of all present, he discovered that he had got on a lady's petticoat: ladies in those days wore pockets, and the judge had slipped the petticoat over his head, and got his arms through the pocket holes, before he discovered his mistake; when, with that gravity which seldom forsook him, and with his usual asseveration, he exclaimed, "Before God, I have got on Van Rhine's Petticoat!"

The judge was a bachelor, and kept house without any one about him but his servants, he occasionally had some friends to dine with him; on one of these occasions he had invited a number, who all were punctual to the hour but the judge was not at home neither was there any appearance of dinner. Sometime had elapsed before the judge made his appearance, when looking round the room he coolly asked, "to what happy circumstance am I indebted for the honor of your company, gentlemen," when the late Peter Freneau, Esq. made answer, "Judge, you invited us to dine with you."

"Before God so I did," said the judge, "but I had forgotten all about it." He then deliberately walked out to the kitchen, and gave orders, and in about two hours a most excellent dinner was smoking on his table. In the interim he had so entertained us from his vast resources of information and anecdote, that the delay was not noticed, and in the "straw colored Madeira" which circulated round the board, all the forebodings of disappointment were soon forgotten.

One day the Judge had occasion to employ a brick layer to do a small job; a dispute arose between them, and the judge knocked him down with a brickbat. Relating the story in the evening he concluded with "before God, was not that pretty conduct for a judge, but I plastered his head with a ten pound-note (there was paper medium in those days) and he was satisfied, and would have been glad to have had it broke once a week on the same terms."

Setting on the trial of a horse thief (a capital offence in South Carolina) the case was fully proved as was the fact that the prisoner when he committed the act had been drinking whiskey; the judge, who could not bear the idea of a man's life being put in competition, with the value of a tackey not worth five pounds, in his charge to the jury told them that "the citizens stealing the horse, was owing to the whiskey he had been drinking," and added "when I was, a boy, I sometimes drank whiskey, and if I happened to take a drop too much, I always felt an inclination to steal." The prisoner was acquitted.

We could fill a volume with facts in the life of this singular man, to whom the United States are indebted for having defeated the hereditary succession of the "*Order of Cincinnati.*" The judge wrote a pamphlet on the subject which for terseness and strength of style, was only surpassed by Junius.

The old Snag.—A couple of blades once met a Vermonter at a tavern. They had heard much of Yankee ingenuity and cunning, and they soon determined to see if they could not "come round" this son of the Green Mountain. Thinking that he would be careful of his coppers, they proposed to him, in the course of the evening's chat, that each of them should propose and do something which the other two should imitate; or on the refusal of either so to do, he should pay all the damage the others might sustain, and the cost at the bar. The Vermonter was a little weary at first—but at length consented. One of the Yorkers commenced the game. He pulled off his coat, walked up to the fire and threw it on. His companion did the same—The Vermonter as they had agreed, must do so too with his coat, or pay for the other two coats, and the cost. Without hesitating, off went the garment on the fire. The other New Yorker next made trial. He off boots and hat, and consigned them to the devouring element. His companion imitated him, and to their astonishment, the Yankee was not backward. Now came the Vermonter's time to lead. "Landlord," said he, "is there a doctor near?" "Yes sir."—"Send for him." The gentlemen of York begin to stare. The doctor soon came in. "Doctor," said the Vermonter, get your instruments, I want you to *pull out* every tooth *in my head*, and these gentlemen will probably want the same done with theirs, at the same time he began to make ready for the operation. The doctor and the other two were confounded.—"Come, doctor, don't wait," and setting open his mouth, he discovered to the company that he had in his head but one old snag which would hardly keep in his head. It was presently out. The Yorkers wisely declined following suit, paid the Vermonter for his coat, hat and boots, and went off to bed grinding their molars.

Overwhelming Argument.—Dr. Lathrop, in one of his sermons, says, "If it were true that there is no God, what evidence can the Atheist have that he shall not exist and be miserable after death? How came he to exist at all? Whatever was the cause of his existence here, may be the cause of his existence hereafter. Or, if there is no cause, he may exist without a cause in another state as well as this. And if his corrupt heart and abominable works make him so unhappy here, that he had rather be annihilated, than run the hazard of a future existence, what hinders, but he may be unhappy forever? The man, then, is a fool, who wishes there were no God, hoping thus to be secure from future misery, for admitting there was no God, still he may exist and be miserable eternally, as well as for the present."

Sharp enough Already.—A solicitor who was remarkable for the length and sharpness of *his nose*, once told a lady that if she did not immediately settle a matter in dispute, he would file a bill against her.—"Indeed, sir," said the lady, "there is no necessity for you to *file* your *bill*, for I am sure it is sharp enough already."

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Wm. Carolan are informed that his Books and Notes are in the hands of the subscriber. All persons indebted are notified, that if they are not settled immediately, that proceedings will be taken for their collection.

Feb. 23, 1837. LEROY SPRINGS.

Sale of Gen. Joseph Graham's NEGROES & LAND.

THE administrators will proceed to sell, at the late residence of Gen. Joseph Graham, dec'd., in Lincoln county, on the 22d of March, 1837, the following Property, viz:

A large quantity of CORN,
A quantity of Iron, Castings and Pigmetal,
Tyrolese Gold Mill Castings, Stampers, Troughs, &c.
Mills, LEATHER, Library, Surveying Instruments,
1 *Mantlepiece Clock*, (Brass)
1 *Straw Cutter*, (Eastman's Patent)
Household & Kitchen Furniture.

—ALSO—

44 NEGROES,

ALL YOUNG.

Among the number are some good *Potters, Refiners in a Forge* and *Hammermen, Blacksmiths, Carpenters* and *Colliers.*

Terms—A credit, and made known on the day of Sale. Sale from day to day.

JNO. D. GRAHAM,
M. W. ALEXANDER,
Administrators with the Will annexed.

N. B. The Heirs will proceed to sell at the same time and place, all the landed property of said deceased, consisting in part of a first rate Farm, with a newly finished frame Dwelling House and all necessary out houses. Other lands partly improved.

☞ P. S. The administrators will attend at Vesuvius Furnace, Lincoln county, on the first Tuesday and Wednesday of March, to settle the Books and old Notes, and hope all indebted will attend, and thereby save cost, as a further indulgence cannot be given.

J. D. G. }
M. W. A. } *Admrs., &c.*

February 13, 1837. 37

☞ The Salisbury, Lincolnton, and Rutherfordton papers will please give the above 4 insertions, and forward account to this office for payment.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor upon the last Will and Testament of James Gribble, dec'd., late of the County of Mecklenburg and State of North Carolina, who was administrator of Elizabeth Hodge dec'd., late of said County and State. I, William Gribble, as executor, do hereby give notice to the heirs of Robert Hodge, dec'd., who are not residents of this State, that I am now prepared and ready to pay over to them the sum said Robert Hodge or his heirs were entitled to; and I do hereby give notice, that I will not hold myself liable to pay interest from this date, as I am ready to pay over the money at any time. WM. GRIBBLE, Ex'r.

Jan. 30th, 1837. 34

$20 Reward.

LOST or mislaid, a leather Pocket Book on the evening of the 23d of December, 1836, in the town of Charlotte. Contents as near as can be remembered as follow, to wit: One note on Jos. R. Neely for five hundred dollars; dated on the 20th of December, 1836. One on Col. Pinckney Caldwell for 200 dollars, date not recollected. One note on William W. Walker for $160, date not recollected. One note on Capt. James Thompson for $40, date not recollected. One note on William Monteith for $20, dated on the 13th of August, 1836. One letter from Col. A. F. Caldwell to Capt. Jas. A. Black of Cherokee Ironworks—also a Note of $576 or $676 and some cents on myself and receipted by said Black. Two or three receipts by Lee Allen for near one hundred dollars each, but the exact amount not recollected nor date, and a number of other papers not recollected. Cash lost in the Book, Twenty-five Dollars, also three pieces of Gold Bullion, probably about 30 pennyweights in all. I will give a reward of Twenty Dollars for the delivery of said book and the above contents at the Printing Office, and ask no questions. All persons are forewarned not to trade for said notes.

JAMES MONTEITH.

Jan. 30, 1837. 33tf

For Rent,

THE Shop between Mr. Graham's and Mr. Cohen's, lately occupied by George as a Shoe Shop. Possession giving immediately. For particulars, enquire at this office.

Jan. 30, 1836. 31tf

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business,

at his house, four doors east of the Carriage Shop, where he is prepared to make all articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen, he will warrant his work to be as well done, as low, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to ensure a share of the public favor.

The subscriber intending to work for Cash only, request all persons wishing Furniture of any description to call and see him.

ARCHIBALD HILL.

Dec. 6, 1836. 23tf

N. B. All articles in the above business repaired on the shortest notice.

State Bank of North-Carolina.

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Stockholders of this Bank, at their last annual General Meeting, all persons having claims on said Bank for Dividends of Capital or Profits—Deposites, or Notes issued by the Principal Bank or its Branches, are earnestly desired to present them for payment to the Treasurer of the Bank, on or before the first Monday in November next. Otherwise, they will be barred, as the Stockholders will then make a *final* dividend of the effects of the Bank.

B. F. PATTERSON, President.

Raleigh, Dec. 23, 1836. 3m39

Springs & Dinkins.

THE death of Mr. Dinkins dissolves the above firm, and renders it necessary for all Persons having any DEMANDS against the concern, to present them for payment; and all those indebted to the firm, are requested to make speedy payment.—All open accounts not closed by "*CASH* or *NOTES*," between this and next April, will be put in suit. The situation of the concern will not admit of long delay.

LEROY SPRINGS,
Surviving Partner of Springs & Dinkins.

Charlotte, 30th Oct., 1836.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Returns his grateful thanks to his friends and customers for their liberal Patronage to the above firm, and informs them that he will continue to carry on the business in his own name, at their former stand, the "Brick Corner," where he has just received, and is now opening, a large and general assortment of

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, & Groceries

and hopes by assiduous attention, general stock, and moderate prices, to merit a continuance of the Public Patronage.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Charlotte, 28th Oct., 1836. 16tf

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg County, on the 9th inst., a Negro boy named *GEORGE*, about 18 or 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high. Said negro says he belonged to David Wethers, of Brunswick co. Virginia, who sold him to George Rainey, who was taking him to the State of Mississippi, and that he left at Salisbury. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOS. McCONNAUGHEY, *Jailer.*

Dec. 19, 1836. 24tf

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

SELLING OFF
To Close.

THE Subscriber, determined to close [illegible] present business, will sell at very decent prices, until the 1st of April, next, the remaining stock will be sold at Auction.

ON HAND,

[illegible]
Hardware,
Cutlery,
Cups, Saucers,

All having demands against [illegible] these, and those indebted will call and settle before the first of April, or their notes will be lodged for collection.

F. McCORKLE.

Concord, Jan. 7, 1837. 6tf

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot in the town of Charlottesville, Va. This House is large and convenient, built by a good workman, and in the most convenient business part of the town; it has attached necessary out buildings, and is supplied with a good Garden and Well.

—ALSO—

House near Fredericksburg,

For further particulars, enquire of Fr. Thompson. JOS. D. GRAHAM.

Nov. 3, 1836.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

EXTRACT

OINTMENT

For Ulcers, Wounds, &c.

Can now be obtained of the Proprietor, at the *Office of the Raleigh Register.*

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 13tf

ANOTHER GREAT CURE.

Raleigh, September 20th, 1836.

I am now 26 years of age—when I was 17 years, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the month of March last. It would sometimes heal over, and then break out again; but most of the time it was in a very painful condition, the ulcer extended to a large size, and became very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, but without success, until I applied Gray's Ointment, two pots of which have effected a cure on my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, from the smooth exercise, and very inconvenient to wear bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have used it enough, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

The Raleigh Register.

FAYETTEVILLE—MARCH 2.

Brandy, Peach,			
do. Apple,			
Bacon,			
Beeswax,			
Bale Rope,			
Coffee,			
Cotton,			
do Bagging,			
Corn,			
Flaxseed,			
Flour,			
Feathers,			

CHERAW—MARCH 2.

Bacon,			
Beeswax,			
Bagging,			
Bale Rope,			
Coffee,			
Cotton,			
Corn,			
Flour from wags.			
Feathers,			

COLUMBIA—FEBRUARY 28.

Beeswax,			
Brandy, Peach,			
Bale Rope,			
Bagging,			
do do			
Cotton,			
Coffee,			
Corn,			
Flour, country,			
Iron, Sweden,			
do English,			

CHARLESTON—MARCH 4.

Apple Brandy,			
Bacon,			
do Hams,			
Butter,			
Bagging,			
Bale Rope,			
Beeswax,			
Cotton, upland,			
Coffee, prime,			
do inferior,			
Corn,			
Cogn's Brandy,			
Flour,			
Holland Gin,			
Iron, Russian,			
do Swedes,			
Lard,			
Molasses, Cuba,			
do Orleans,			
Mackerel, No. 1,			
do No. 2,			
do No. 3,			
Nails, cut,			
Oats,			
Rice, prime,			
do inferior,			
Salt, in sacks,			
do in bulk,			
do T. Island,			
Sugar, Havana,			
do loaf,			
do brown,			
do St. Croix,			
do Jamaica,			
do N. Orleans			
Tea,			
Tallow, Carolina,			
Whiskey,			